

Wagner; Description of some new *Rodentia*, by the same; *Spicilegia Ornithologica Exotica*, auctore J. F. Brandt; On the Lymphatic Hearts of Tortoises, by Prof. Müller; Microscopic researches in Human Physiology, by O. Köstlin; Remarks on Liebig's Organic Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology; On the Appendage of the Brain, and on the Pituitary Gland, by J. Engel; Anatomy of the Amphibia, by Carl Vogt; Contributions to the Anatomy of Compound Eyes with Facetted Cornea, by F. Will; *Echiniscus Bellarmani*, animal crustaceum *Macrobioto Hufelandii* affine, auctore Dr. Schultze.

Nos. 3 and 4.—New additions to the Flora of the Netherlands, by H. C. Van Hall.—Contributions to the Flora of Leyden, by F. Dozy.—Great Blood-corpuscles in *Cryptobranchus japonicus*, by J. Van der Hoeven.—On the species of the genus *Limulus*, by J. Van der Hoeven.—Contributions to the Anatomy of *Stenops Kukuang* (*Nycticebus javanicus*), by J. L. C. Schroeder Van der Kolk.—On the genus *Stenops*, with descriptions of some species, by J. Van der Hoeven.—Excursion to the Forests of the mountains Malabar, Wayang and Tilu in Java, by Fr. Junghuhn.—*Notices of Works*: Collection of Notices respecting *Amphioxus lanceolatus*; Anatomico-physiological researches on the *Salpæ*, by Professor Eschricht; Anatomical description of *Chelyosoma Macleayanum*, by Prof. Eschricht; First Report of the Zootomico-physiological Institute of the University of Rostock, by H. Stannius; *Munus Natalitium Anatomicum De novis sub Lingua Bursis*, by Dr. Fleischmann; Actiniæ, Echinodermata and Worms of the Adriatic and Mediterranean, by Dr. A. E. Grube; De *Apodis cancriformis* anatome et historia evolutionis, auctore E. G. Zaddoch; L'Homme Américain, &c., by Alcide D'Orbigny; Descriptive Iconography of the *Cactæa*, by C. H. Lemaire; On the Structure of the *Balanophori*, by H. R. Gæppert; Filicum Species in Horto regio botanico Berolinensi cultæ, descripsit H. F. Link; Persistence de la Vie dans les Végétaux, par M. Pepin; *Ficus Saussuriana*, by A. P. DeCandolle; Necrology of A. P. DeCandolle.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 12, 1844.—William Yarrell, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. Lovell Reeve described thirty-three new species of *Arca*:—

ARCA PILULA. *Arca testâ orbiculari, valdè gibbosâ, subinæquivalvi, viâ inæquilaterali, lateribus supernè angulatis, infrâ rotundatis; albidâ, fuscescente pallidè tinctâ, epidermide fuscâ, inter costas setosâ, indutâ; radiatim costatâ, costis quinque vel sex et viginti, angustis, valvæ sinistralis omnibus, valvæ dextralis anticis tantum, subtiliter nodulosis; umbonibus subremotis, ligamenti areâ elongatâ-rhomboidéâ.*

Couch. Icon. *Arca*, pl. 2. f. 8.

Hab. Island of Burias, Philippines (found in sandy mud at the depth of six fathoms); Cuming.

This species is so exceedingly gibbous that the shell is as wide as it is high, and it is the same in all stages and varieties of growth.

ARCA ANOMALA. *Arca testá quadrato-ovatá, subcompressá, inæquivalvi, latere antico rotundato, postico subangulato-rotundato; albá, viridescente pallidè tinctá, epidermide corned inter costas sparsim indutá; radiatim costatá, costis octo et viginti, valvæ dextralis levibus, planulatis, sinistralis convexis, nodulosis; ligamenti aréa angustá.*

Conch. Icon. *Arca*, pl. 2. f. 9.

Hab. — ?

It seems rather anomalous that the ribs in one valve of this shell should be convex and nodulous, whilst in the other they are flat and smooth; but it is an interesting fact that the larger valve of the inequivalve species of *Arca* exhibits a much more elaborate style of sculpture than the smaller. The *Arca pilula* just described shows this remarkable peculiarity very distinctly, but not so prominently as the species under consideration; and it now remains to be determined whether this difference arises from any superiority of organization in the left lobe of the mantle of the animal inhabitant.

ARCA HOLOSERICA. *Arca testá obliquè quadratá, æquivalvi, lateribus supernè angulatis, antico infrà rotundato, postico angulato-extenso; albídá, epidermide holosericá oblectá; radiatim costatá, costis duabus vel tribus et triginta, creberrimis, planulatis, umbones versus minutissimè pertuso-cancellatis; umbonibus subobliquis; ligamenti aréa latiusculá.*

Conch. Icon. *Arca*, pl. 2. f. 11.

Hab. Island of Samar, Philippines (found in coarse sand and gravel at the depth of four fathoms); Cuming.

This is a very fine species, remarkable not only on account of its general form and velvety epidermis, but for the minute cancellated sculpture of the umbones.

ARCA GUBERNACULUM. *Arca testá subelongato-ovatá, compressiusculá, inæquivalvi, lateribus supernè angulatis, latere antico valdè brevioré, postico compresso-expanso; viridescente, epidermide inter costas squamosá indutá; radiatim costatá, costis duabus vel tribus et triginta, planulatis, leviter noduloso-serratis; ligamenti aréa angustá.*

Conch. Icon. *Arca*, pl. 3. f. 11.

Hab. Basey, island of Samar, Philippines (found in coarse sand and amongst shells at the depth of four fathoms); Cuming.

This shell may be recognised by the compressly expanded character of the posterior side.

ARCA CORNEA. *Arca testá subquadratá, gibbosiunculá, inæquivalvi, lateribus supernè angulatis, infrà rotundatis, latere antico brevioré; albá, corio tenui, corneo, viridescente, epidermide inter costas squamosá indutá; radiatim costatá, costis ad novem et viginti, valvæ*

dextralis planis, sinistralis noduloso-crenatis; ligamenti aræ mediocri.

Conch. Icon. *Arca*, pl. 3. f. 16.

Hab. Basey, island of Samar, Philippines (found in sandy mud at low water); Cuming.

The horny covering of this species is of an unusually transparent character.

ARCA GIBBOSA. *Arca testâ rotundato-ovatâ, gibbosissimâ, æquivalvi, lateribus subangulatis, infrâ rotundatis, latere antico breviorè; albidâ, epidermide fuscâ indutâ; radiatim costatâ, costis sex vel septem et viginti, rotundatis, angustis, leviter nodulosis; ligamenti aræ mediocri.*

Conch. Icon. *Arca*, pl. 4. f. 20.

Hab. — ?

This shell is almost as round as the *Arca pilula*, from which it differs however essentially in having the umbones obliquely turned to the anterior, and the ribs rounded.

ARCA MACULOSA. *Arca testâ obliquè ovatâ, æquivalvi, lateribus supernè subattenuato-angulatis, infrâ rotundatis, antico brevissimo, postico obliquè extenso; albidâ, fuscéscente tinctâ, latere postico maculis perpaucis fuscis ornato, epidermide tenui, corned, inter costas setosâ, obtectâ; radiatim costatâ, costis ad sex et triginta, planulatis, confertis, marginibus serratis, posticis leviter nodulosis, anticis prope marginem sulco divisis; umbonibus pallidè rufescentibus; ligamenti aræ mediocri, declivi.*

Conch. Icon. *Arca*, pl. 4. f. 24.

Hab. North coast of New Holland.

It is scarcely possible to conceive two species more immediately allied than this and the *Arca scapha*, though perfectly distinguished by the number and arrangement of the ribs, which in the former are divided by a narrow cut rather than a groove; the scattered brown spots, though few in number, are also peculiar to the *Arca maculosa*.

ARCA COMPACTA. *Arca testâ subelongato-quadratâ, inæquivalvi, gibbosâ, lateribus supernè angulatis, antico breviorè, postico leviter angulato-extenso; albidâ, epidermide fuscâ partim indutâ; radiatim costatâ, costis tricenis, valvæ dextralis subangustis, planulatis, sinistralis latioribus, rotundatis, interstitiis cancellatis; ligamenti aræ subangustâ, declivi.*

Conch. Icon. *Arca*, pl. 5. f. 27.

Hab. — ?

This is a short compact shell of rather solid growth.

ARCA PERTUSA. *Arca testâ subobliquè quadratâ, vix æquivalvi, lateribus supernè angulatis, infrâ rotundatis; albidâ, viridescente tinctâ, epidermide fuscâ sparsim indutâ; radiatim costatâ, costis duabus vel tribus et triginta, confertis, plano-convexis, subtilissimè pertusis; ligamenti aræ latiusculâ, umbonibus subcentralibus.*

Conch. Icon. *Arca*, pl. 5. f. 28.

Hab. Mouth of the Gambia, Africa.

The ribs of this shell are very finely pricked or indented, a character which I do not remember to have observed in any other species.

ARCA CISTULA. *Arca testá subquadrata, inæquivalvi, lateribus supernè angulatis, antico infrà rotundato, postico quadrato; albâ, epidermide tenui fuscescente, inter costas squamosâ, indutâ; radiatim costatâ, costis angustis, numerosis, septem vel octo et triginta, valvæ sinistralis umbones versus subtilissimè nodulosi; ligamenti areâ mediocri; umbonibus subacutis, prope extremitatem anticam dispositis.*

Conch. Icon. *Arca*, pl. 5. f. 29.

Hab. — ?

An interesting species, remarkable for the neatness and regularity of the ribs, as well as for the very anterior situation of the umbones.

ARCA INFLATA. *Arca testâ obliquè ovatâ, tenui, inflatâ, vix æquivalvi, lateribus supernè leviter angulatis, infrà rotundatis; albâ, epidermide cornèâ fuscâ, inter costas squamosâ, indutâ; radiatim costatâ, costis numerosis, quadragenis, planulatis, lævibus; ligamenti areâ subangustâ, declivi; umbonibus tumidis, paululim approximatis.*

Conch. Icon. *Arca*, pl. 5. f. 30.

Hab. Ilo Ilo, isle of Panay, Philippines (found in soft mud at the depth of six fathoms); Cuming

This is a light inflated shell of rather large size, at present unique in the collection of Mr. Cuming.

ARCA CYMBIFORMIS. *Arca testâ elongato-ovatâ, tumidiusculâ, inæquivalvi, posticè attenuatâ; albâ, epidermide cornèâ viridescente, inter costas squamosâ, indutâ; radiatim costatâ, costis duabus et triginta, valvæ sinistralis rotundatis, tuberculato-crenatis, valvæ dextralis planulatis, anticis tantum crenatis; ligamenti areâ parvâ, declivi.*

Conch. Icon. *Arca*, pl. 5. f. 31.

Hab. — ?

This is a shell of very peculiar growth, inasmuch as the posterior side is smaller and more attenuated than the anterior, a condition reverse to that usually presented.

ARCA JAPONICA. *Arca testâ elongato-ovatâ, tenuiculâ, valdè inæquivalvi, lateribus rotundatis, postico latiore, antico brevissimo; albâ, epidermide cornèâ fuscescente, inter costas squamosâ, indutâ; radiatim costatâ, costis quinque et triginta, angustis, lævibus, planulatis, anticis subobsolete nodulosi; ligamenti areâ angustissimâ.*

Conch. Icon. *Arca*, pl. 5. f. 32.

Hab. Coast of Japan (found in sandy mud); Dr. Siebald.

The lateral extremities of this shell are peculiarly rounded.

ARCA VELLICATA. *Arca testâ trapeziformi, subcompressâ, in medio leviter contractâ, vix æquivalvi, lateribus supernè angulatis, antico infrà rotundato, postico angulato-expanso; albâ, epidermide, inter costas squamosâ, partim indutâ; radiatim costatâ, costis angustis, numerosissimis, quinquagenis aut pluribus, anticis sulco*

divisis; ligamenti areâ angustâ; umbonibus latis, peculiariter depresso-vellicatis.

Conch. Icon. *Arca*, pl. 5. f. 33.

Hab. — ?

This is a very remarkable shell, both on account of the large number of ribs, and of the peculiar compression of the umbones.

ARCA GAMBIIENSIS. *Arca testâ elongato-quadratâ, tenuiculâ, valdè compressâ, in medio coarctatâ, æquivalvi, lateribus rotundatis, postico subangulato extenso; albidd, epidermide tenui olivaceâ, sparsim setigerâ, indutâ; radiatim costatâ, costis duabus vel tribus et viginti, lævigatis, plano-expansis, lirâ exili intercurrente; ligamenti areâ parvâ, angustâ; umbonibus angulato-mucronatis.*

Conch. Icon. *Arca*, pl. 6. f. 36.

Hab. Mouth of the Gambia, Africa (found in sandy mud in deep water).

The ribs of this shell become peculiarly flattened and spread out towards the margin, and there is a fine ridge running down the centre of the intermediate grooves. This is the only species in which I have as yet observed any kind of fine interribbing.

ARCA CUNEATA. *Arca testâ obliquè ovatâ, æquivalvi, marginem versus coarctatâ, lateribus supernè angulatis, infrâ obliquè rotundatis; albidd, radiatim costatâ, costis ad vicens, rotundatis, irregulariter nodosis; ligamenti areâ latissimâ, declivi; umbonibus parvis, distantibus.*

Conch. Icon. *Arca*, pl. 6. f. 37.

Hab. Zanzibar.

The great width of the ligamentary area, separating the umbones asunder to a considerable extent, imparts a wedge-like form to this shell, by which it may be easily recognised.

ARCA SECTICOSTATA. *Arca testâ elongato-ovatâ, gibbosissimâ, tenuiculâ, lateribus supernè angulatis, infrâ subobliquè rotundatis; albidd, fusciscentè partim tinctâ; radiatim costatâ, costis numerosis, angustis, ad quadragenas, quamplurimis sulco subprofundo divisis; ligamenti areâ elongatâ, latusculâ; umbonibus tumidis.*

Conch. Icon. *Arca*, pl. 6. f. 38.

Hab. — ?

This shell is probably one of those that have been confounded with the *Arca antiquata*; it differs in having a much greater number of ribs, and a larger proportion of them more distinctly grooved.

ARCA FERRUGINEA. *Arca testâ ovato-oblongâ, æquivalvi, lateribus rotundatis; albidd, epidermide ferrugineo-fuscâ indutâ; radiatim costatâ, costis ad septem et viginti, angustis, compressis, subtilissimè nodulosis; ligamenti areâ subangustâ; umbonibus obliquè incurvis.*

Conch. Icon. *Arca*, pl. 6. f. 39.

Hab. — ?

The ribs of this species are unusually narrow, and being finely nodulous, present a kind of beaded appearance.

ARCA RADIATA. *Arca testâ ovato-oblongâ, æquivalvi, lateribus ro-*

tundatis; albidá, fuscéscente ad umbones tinctá, epidermide sparsim indutá; radiatim costatá, costis ad tricenas, angustissimis, obsoletè nodulosis, interstitiis clathratis; ligamenti areá mediocri.

Conch. Icon. *Arca*, pl. 6. f. 40.

Hab. —?

The ribs are much less prominently developed than in the preceding species; they are also narrower, more numerous, and less strongly noduled.

ARCA OBLIQUA. *Arca testá ovatá, valdè obliquá, æquivalvi, lateribus supernè angulatis, infrà rotundatis, antico brevissimo, postico obliquè expanso; albá, epidermide fuscéscente sericá, inter costas setosá, indutá; radiatim costatá, costis quinque vel sex et triginta, planulatis, confertis, interstitiis subtilissimè striatis, anticis posticisque leviter crenatis, anticis sulco divisís; ligamenti areá subangustá, declivi; umbonibus approximatis.*

Conch. Icon. *Arca*, pl. 6. f. 41.

Hab. West coast of Africa.

This is a very interesting species, and altogether one of very distinct character.

ARCA MYRISTICA. *Arca testá subquadrato-ovatá, gibbosiusculá, inæquivalvi, lateribus angulato-rotundatis; albá, epidermide tenui rubido-fuscéscente indutá; radiatim costatá, costis tribus vel quatuor et viginti, valvæ sinistralis omnibus nodulosis, dextralis anticis tantum; ligamenti areá subangustá.*

Conch. Icon. *Arca*, pl. 7. f. 42.

Hab. Jimamailan, island of Negros, Philippines (found in sandy mud at the depth of three fathoms); Cuming.

In this species there is no trace of that peculiar green colour which is so prominent in the following.

ARCA CHALCANTHUM. *Arca testá oblongo-quadratá, subcompressá, inæquivalvi, lateribus supernè angulatis, latere antico brevissimo, postico latiore, compressá; albidá, corio corneo viridí, epidermide fuscá, indutá; radiatim costatá, costis octo et viginti, angustis, valvæ sinistralis leviter nodulosis; ligamenti areá subangustá.*

Conch. Icon. *Arca*, pl. 7. f. 43.

Hab. San Nicolas, island of Zebu, Philippines (found in sandy mud at the depth of six fathoms); Cuming.

The peculiar colour of this shell gives it the appearance of having been stained with green copperas.

ARCA LUZONICA. *Arca testá elongato-quadratá, gibbosiusculá, æquivalvi, lateribus supernè angulatis, infrà rotundatis, latere antico brevi; albidá, corio corneo viridescente, epidermide fuscá, indutá; radiatim costatá, costis octo et viginti, latiusculis, valvæ sinistralis subobsoletè nodulosis; ligamenti areá subangustá, declivi.*

Conch. Icon. *Arca*, pl. 7. f. 44.

Hab. Island of Luzon, Philippines (found in sandy mud at low water); Cuming.

This is a stouter shell than the preceding species; it is more gibbous, and the ribs are broader.

ARCA ROTUNDICOSTATA. *Arca testá ovatá, gibbosá, æquivalvi, lateribus supernè angulatis, antico brevi, rotundato, postico subangulato-extenso; albá, umbones versus fuscescente tinctá; radiatim costatá, costis ad vicenas, subdistantibus, elevatis, rotundatis, crenatis, valvæ sinistralis potiùs latioribus; ligamenti aréa latá, paululùm concavo-declivi.*

Conch. Icon. *Arca*, pl. 7. f. 46.

Hab. — ?

A species in which the ribs are peculiarly rounded.

ARCA CLATHRATA. *Arca testá subquadrato-ovatá, æquivalvi, lateribus leviter compressis, supernè angulatis, infrà rotundatis; albidá, epidermide tenui fuscescente, inter costas exilissimè setosá, indutá; radiatim costatá, costis leviter crenatis, interstitiis profundis, lineis elevatis clathratis; ligamenti aréa subelongatá.*

Conch. Icon. *Arca*, pl. 7. f. 48.

Hab. Islands of Burias and Ticao, Philippines (found at the depth of about six fathoms); Cuming.

A small species, in which the interstices between the ribs, which are very deeply engraved, are distinctly latticed with raised lines.

ARCA OVATA. *Arca testá subelongato-ovatá, tenui, valdè inæquivalvi, lateribus supernè angulato-rotundatis, postico brevioré, subtùs angulato-extenso, antico attenuato-rotundato; albidá, rufescente-fusco tinctá, epidermide tenuissimá; radiatim costatá, costis ad tricenas, anticis nodulosis, posticis minus distinctioribus, planulatis, lævibus, costis valvæ sinistralis valdè latioribus; ligamenti aréa parvá, latiusculá.*

Conch. Icon. *Arca*, pl. 8. f. 49.

Hab. St. Elena, South America (found in sandy mud at the depth of from six to eight fathoms); Cuming.

This shell partakes of the characters of the *Arca Brasiliana* and *incongrua*; it is however more elongated than either, and the ribs are narrower and more in number.

ARCA CRENATA. *Arca testá subelongato-quadratá, subcompressá, solidiusculá, vix æquivalvi, lateribus angulato-rotundatis; albidá, epidermide tenui fuscá indutá; radiatim costatá, costis septem vel octo et triginta, valvarum ambarum omnibus noduloso-crenatis; ligamenti aréa subangustá, declivi, umbonibus depresso-approximatis.*

Conch. Icon. *Arca*, pl. 8. f. 51.

Hab. — ?

This species may be distinguished by its multiplicity of ribs, coupled with the manner in which the whole of them in both valves are crenated.

ARCA GLOBOSA. *Arca testá globosá, tumidá, subæquivalvi, lateribus supernè subangulatis, antico brevioré; albidá, epidermide corneá fuscá indutá; radiatim costatá, costis duabus vel tribus et triginta, lævibus, planulatis; ligamenti aréa mediocri, umbonibus latiusculis, subapproximatis.*

Conch. Icon. *Arca*, pl. 8. f. 52.

Hab. Catbalonga, island of Samar, Philippines (found in coarse sand and gravel at the depth of four fathoms); Cuming.

Chiefly characterized by its globular form and the smooth horny nature of the epidermis.

ARCA RUFESCENS. *Arca testá elongato-ovatá, valdè inæquivalvi, lateribus supernè leviter angulatis, infrà rotundatis, postico subelongato-extenso; albidá, rufescente tinctá, epidermide inter costas partim indutá; radiatim costatá, costis numerosis, quadragenis, confertis, lævibus; ligamenti areá mediocri, umbonibus subtruncatis.*

Conch. Icon. Arca, pl. 8. f. 53.

Hab. — ?

This shell is of a more solid structure than the *Arca inæquivalvis*; the ribs are much more numerous and close-set, and independent of the difference of colour, there is a truncated peculiarity in the umbones.

ARCA CONTRARIA. *Arca testá obliquè ovatá, solidá, turgidá, æquivalvi, lateribus rotundatis, postico brevi, antico elongato-extenso; albidá, epidermide sericá fuscá crassá partim indutá; radiatim costatá, costis tricenis, lævibus; ligamenti areá latiusculá, declivi; umbonibus contrariè contortis.*

Conch. Icon. Arca, pl. 8. f. 55.

Hab. — ?

This is another contrary or reversed species, and a very remarkable one, the shell being completely reversed, whilst the position of the ligamentary area remains the same. This and the *Arca reversa*, Gray, are the only species of the genus I have as yet seen exhibiting this peculiarity of growth.

ARCA ANGICOSTATA. *Arca testá subquadrato-ovatá, subæquivalvi, lateribus supernè angulatis, infrà rotundatis, antico brevi; albidá, fuscéscente partim tinctá, epidermide fuscá, inter costas squamosá, indutá; radiatim costatá, costis ad tricenás, anticis angustis, subdistantibus, leviter crenulatis, posticis latioribus, expansioribus; ligamenti areá latiusculá.*

Conch. Icon. Arca, pl. 9. f. 57.

Hab. — ?

There is a very unusual disproportion in the width of the ribs of this species, the anterior ribs being exceedingly narrow, whilst the posterior are wider and spread out as it were.

ARCA LORICATA. *Arca testá subquadrata, gibbosá, lateribus supernè attenuato-angulatis, antico brevi, rotundato, postico angulato-extenso; albidá, corio corneo cæruleo-viridescente loricatá, epidermide tenui, fuscá, inter costas squamosá, indutá; radiatim costatá costis septem vel octo et viginti, planiusculis, acutangulis; umbonibus subapproximatis; ligamenti areá leviter declivi.*

Conch. Icon. Arca, pl. 9. f. 58.

Hab. — ?

This shell is covered with a peculiarly strong horny cuticle, and

differs from any previously described species in the arrangement and formation of the ribs.

ARCA DISPARILIS. *Arca testá ovatá, tenui, subcompressá, valdè inæquivalvi, lateribus angulato-rotundatis, latere postico subcompresso-expanso; albidá, corio corneo tenui cæruleo-viridescente, epidermide fuscá indutá; radiatim costatá, costis sex vel septem et triginta, planiusculis, umbones versus obsolelè crenulatis; umbonibus subapproximatis; ligamenti areá angustá, declivi.*

Conch. Icon. *Arca*, pl. 9. f. 59.

Hab. — ?

The nearest approach to the *Arca inæquivalvis*, but a shell of more compressed growth; the valves exhibit a still greater disparity of size, and the ribs are rather more numerous.

ARCA CREBRICOSTATA. *Arca testá elongato-quadratá, æquivalvi, lateribus supernè angulatis, antico infrà rotundato, postico elongato-extenso, subattenuato; albá, epidermide fuscá holosericá indutá; radiatim costatá, costis numerosissimis, tribus vel quatuor et quadraginta, planis, latiusculis, creberrimis, anterioribus sulco divisís, subtilissimè crenulatis; umbonibus latis, subapproximatis; ligamenti areá angustá, declivi.*

Conch. Icon. *Arca*, pl. 9. f. 61.

Hab. — ?

The ribs of this species are very characteristic, being comparatively broad, flat, very close-set, and more in number than in any other of the genus.

ARCA HIANS. *Arca testá elongato-ovatá, æquivalvi, anticè hiante, lateribus rotundatis, postico attenuato-extenso; albidá, fuscescente pallidè tinctá, epidermide fuscá, inter costas squamosá, indutá; radiatim costatá, costis duabus vel tribus et triginta, latiusculis, planulatis, anticis subobsolelè crenulatis, sulco latissimo divisís; umbonibus subapproximatis; ligamenti areá angustá, profundè declivi.*

Conch. Icon. *Arca*, pl. 9. f. 62.

Hab. — ?

The shape of the *Arca hians* approaches somewhat to that of the *Arca cymbæformis*, but the species differ most essentially from each other on examination. In the *Arca hians* the valves are equal, the anterior ribs are divided by an unusually broad groove, and the shell gapes at the anterior end to the extent of about three-sixteenths of an inch, a peculiarity of which I have not observed the slightest indication in any other species of this division of the *Arca*.

ARCA OCCLUSA. *Arca testá subquadratá, valdè gibbosá, inæquivalvi, lateribus supernè attenuato-angulatis; albá; radiatim costatá, costis septem vel octo et riginti, subdistantibus, valvæ dextralis lævibus, sinistralis nodulosis; umbonibus prominentibus, peculiariter approximatis; ligamenti areá subdeclivi.*

Conch. Icon. *Arca*, pl. 10. f. 64.

Hab. — ?

The umbones of this shell are so closely approximated over the

ligamentary area, as to prevent the valves from opening beyond the extent of about a quarter of an inch.

ARCA AMBIGUA. *Arca testá subquadrata, tenuiculá, inæqualvi, lateribus subattenuato-angulatis, antico infrà rotundato, postico angulato; albidá, epidermide fuscá, inter costas squamosá, indutá; radiatim costatá, costis tribus vel quatuor et triginta, angustis, rotundatis, anticis subtilissimè rotundatis; ligamenti areá subangustá.*

Conch. Icon. *Arca*, pl. 10. f. 65.

Hab. — ?

The *Arca cystula* is the nearest allied species to this.

ARCA CEPOIDES. *Arca testá subquadrato-ovatá, tenui, ventricosá, inæqualvi, lateribus angulato-rotundatis; albidá, fuscescente pallidè tinctá, corio corneo cærulescente, epidermide fuscá, inter costas squamosá, indutá; radiatim costatá, costis duabus et triginta, lævibus, planulatis, costis valvæ sinistralis sublatis; umbonibus tumidis; ligamenti areá latiusculá, valdè declivi.*

Conch. Icon. *Arca*, pl. 10. f. 66.

Hab. San Miguel, South America (found in sandy mud); Cuming.

This is a fine bold species, but it does not exhibit any very striking peculiarity of character.

ARCA HANKEYANA. *Arca testá obliquè ovatá, crassiusculá, valdè gibbosá, tumidá, æqualvi, lateribus rotundatis, supernè attenuatis, latere antico brevissimo, postico obliquè extenso; albá, epidermide tenui, inter costas hirsutá, sparsim indutá; radiatim costatá, costis duabus vel tribus et triginta, planulatis, confertis, quadrilatis; umbonibus parvis, distantibus; ligamenti areá brevi, latá, declivi.*

Conch. Icon. *Arca*, pl. 10. f. 68.

Hab. Harbour of Mozambique (found in a mass of white coral on the reefs at low water, spring tide); Hankey.

I close this division of the genus with a new species, which exhibits a peculiarity in the structure of the ribs of great novelty and interest, each of them being composed of four distinctly separated ridges.

I have great pleasure in naming this important species after the gentleman to whom I am indebted for it, Lieut. Hankey, R.N., a zealous conchologist, whose researches on the coast of Africa have greatly contributed to science.

The following description of some new species of *Columbella*, in the collection of H. Cuming, Esq., by Mr. G. B. Sowerby, was then read:—

COLUMBELLA DUCLOSIANA, nob., Thes. Conch. part 4. pl. 36. f. 15, 16. *Col. testá ovatá, utrinquè acuminatá, longitudinaliter costellatá, saturatè fuscá, zonis binis pallidioribus; spirá acuminatá, anfractibus 5, costatis, ultimá magná parte ventrali longitudinaliter costatá, interstitiis costarum transversim striatis, dorsali lævigatá, anticè transversim striatá; aperturá latiusculá, flexuosá, nigricante; labio externo crasso, intùs denticulis 8-9, posticis majori-*

bus; interno posticè callifero; canali breviter acuminato, subreflexo; epidermide crassiusculá.

Epidermis coarse and rough. Found under stones on the coast of Malacca by H. Cuming; also from Java.

COLUMBELLA CHLOROSTOMA, nob., Thes. Conch. pl. 36. f. 17, 18. *Col. testá ovatá, longitudinaliter costatá, lævi, albá, nigro-maculatá; spirá mediocri, anfractibus 5, subventricosis, costatis, ultimo anticè transversim striato, parte dorsali anticá costis obsoletis; aperturá oblongá, latiusculá, peritremate fulvescente; labio externo posticè angulato.*

A single specimen is in the collection of M. Petit de la Saussaye, which he has obligingly communicated. It is not *Buccinum chlorostoma* of Wood.

COLUMBELLA RUDIS, nob., Thes. Conch. pl. 36. f. 33, 34, 35. *Col. testá oblongá, rudí, plerumquè albidá, punctis strigisque irregulariter ornatá; spirá longiusculá, acutiusculá, anfractibus 7, transversim crassè granuloso striatis, posticè anguliferis, ultimo magno; aperturá subflexuosá, albá, peritremate posticè angulifero; canali subreflexá.*

From Nevis: in Mr. Cuming's and other collections.

COLUMBELLA PÆCILA, nob., Thes. Conch. pl. 37. f. 51, 52. *Col. testá ovatá, utrinquè subacuminatá, transversim striatá, fulvá, lineis 2-3 transversis castaneis, maculisque albis variegatá; anfractibus 5-6, posticè subcoronatis, ultimo magno, subtrigonalí; aperturá latiusculá, flexuosá, labii externo medio subcoarctato.*

Two specimens only were brought from Matnog by H. Cuming.

COLUMBELLA VENUSTA, nob., Thes. Conch. pl. 37. f. 53, 54. *Col. testá oblongá, lævigatá, pallescente, strigis maculisque castaneis, undatis, punctisve albis ornatá; spiræ apice nigricante; anfractibus 6, ultimo magno, anticè transversim striato; aperturá latiusculá, labio externo extùs striato, interno denticulis externis 8-9, internis 2-3; canali latiusculo.*

A very graceful species, brought lately from the Swan River Settlement.

COLUMBELLA SPLENDIDULA, nob., Thes. Conch. pl. 37. f. 65, 66. *Col. testá oblongá, lævi, aurantiacá, maculis albis castaneisque variegatá; spirá breviusculá, subacuminatá; anfractibus 7-8, brevibus, ultimo magno, anticè transversim striato; aperturá subflexuosá, albá; labio externo extùs varicoso, margine tenuiusculo; labio interno anticè laminá levatá columellari instructo; canali brevi, subreflexo.*

Found in coarse sand at a depth of seven fathoms, near the island of Corregidor, bay of Manila, by H. Cuming.

COLUMBELLA OBSCURA, nob., Thes. Conch. pl. 37. f. 70, 71. *Col. testá oblongá, lævi, obscurè fulvá, strigis longitudinalibus nigris; spirá subacuminatá, anfractibus 7, posticè albo nigroque articulatis, ultimo anticè transversim sulcato; labio interno subincrassato, margine acutiusculo, intùs medianè dentibus 3-4 obsoletis; interno*

anticè laminam levatam columellarem efformante; canali brevi, subreflexo.

North-west coast of New Holland; Mr. Cuming's collection.

COLUMBELLA CONIFORMIS, nob., Thes. Conch. pl. 37. f. 77, 78.

Col. testá ovato-turbinatá, lævi, pallidá, coloribus variis pictá; spirá breviter conicá, anfractibus 7, primis sex medio obtusè angulato, marginibus propè suturam levatiusculis; ultimo anfractu magno, elongato-conico, anticè transversim striato; labio externo tenuiusculo, intùs denticulis plurimis; canali subreflexo.

In Mr. Cuming's collection.

COLUMBELLA ASPERSA, nob., Thes. Conch. pl. 37. f. 79, 80. *Col.*

testá oblongo-ovatá, lævi, albá, castaneo-reticulatá et maculatá; spirá subacuminatá, apice obtuso, anfractibus 6, posticè rotundatis, ultimo anticè transversè obsoletè striato; aperturá latiusculá, flexuosá, labio externo intùs medianè tuberculato denticulis obsoletis, margine lævigato; canali latiusculo, brevi.

Two specimens are in Mr. Cuming's and one in Lady Harvey's collection: locality unknown.

COLUMBELLA LIGULA, Ducl., Thes. Conch. pl. 38. f. 83, 84, 85.

Col. testá oblongá, acuminatá, lævi, albidá, coloribus variis fasciatim pictá; spirá elongatá, turrítá, anfractibus 8-9, subventricosis, nitidis, ultimo magno; labio externo extùs crassiusculo, variciformi, intùs denticulato; labio interno anticè laminam levatam columellarem efformante, intùs denticulis, rugosiusculo.

Found by Mr. Cuming at Ticao.

COLUMBELLA FABULA, nob., Thes. Conch. pl. 38. f. 86, 87; *C. Sado-*

donosta, Ducl. *Col. testá ovatá, lævi, pallidá, coloribus obscuris variis pictá; spirá acuminatá, conicá, apice acuto; anfractibus 6-7, margine suturarum levatiusculo; ultimo magno, anticè transversim striato; aperturá latá, labio externo tenuiusculo, posticè submarginato, intùs in mediam subtumido, denticulato; canaliculato.*

A variety has been found under stones in the bay of Muerte, island of Corregidor, by Mr. Cuming.

COLUMBELLA VULPECULA, nob., Thes. Conch. pl. 38. f. 93. *Col.*

testá ovatá, crassá, lævi, albidá, ferrugineo-marmoratá; spirá subacuminatá, anfractibus 6-7, ultimo magno, leviter transversim striato, anticè striis validioribus; labio externo crasso, extùs transversim striato, intùs in mediam tumido, denticulato; aperturá flexuosá; canali lato, brevi.

COLUMBELLA MISER, nob., Thes. Conch. pl. 38. f. 111. *Col. testá*

ovato-oblongá, albicante vel lutescente; spirá pyramidalí, anfractibus 6, convexiusculis, anticè castaneo-maculatis, posticis quinque longitudinaliter costatis, antico costato, sed costis dorsalibus anticè evanidis; aperturá latiusculá, subrhomboidali, dentibus internis labii externi paucis, parvulis.

There is a variety with nearly obsolete ribs. Locality unknown. In Mr. Bean's collection and in my own.

COLUMBELLA DICHROA, nob., Thes. Conch. pl. 40. f. 168, 169. *Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Vol. XIV. Suppl. 2 L*

Col. testá oblongo-subpyramidali, lævigatá, albá, castaneo-sphacelátá; apice obtuso; anfractibus quinque; aperturá latá.

St. Vincent's; Rev. L. Guilding. In my own collection.

COLUMBELLA GUTTATA, nob., *Thes. Conch. pl. 39. f. 124.* *Col. testá oblongá, lævi, castaneá, albo-guttatá, apice obtuso, violaceo; spirá longiusculá, anfractibus 5, subplanulatis, ultimo magno; aperturá magná, latá, dentibus internis labii externi irregularibus, labio columellari dente unico postico.*

In Mr. Norris's and Mr. Stainforth's collections.

COLUMBELLA JASPIDEA, nob., *Thes. Conch. pl. 39. f. 125.* *Col. testá oblongá, pyramidali, lævigatá, albicante, fulvo-marmoratá, apice acuminato, roseo; anfractibus 7, costellatis, tenuissimè decussatim striatis, costellis ultimi anfractús anticè obsoletis; aperturá latiusculá; labio externo extùs incrassato, intùs denticulis nonnullis munito, dente unico anticè propè canalem admoto, labio columellari anticè tubercularum oblongè instructo.*

Found under stones at low water on the island of Ticao, by Mr. Cuming.

COLUMBELLA ACHATINA, nob., *Thes. Conch. pl. 39. f. 126.* *Col. testá oblongo-turritá, lævi, pallidè brunneo-marmoratá, apice decollato; anfractibus 6, convexiusculis, ultimo majori, anticè sulcato, sulcis paucis, inconspicuis; aperturá brevi, latiusculá, intùs violascente, labio externo anticè effuso.*

In Mr. Cuming's collection; from Swan River.

COLUMBELLA IMPOLITA, nob., *Thes. Conch. pl. 39. f. 127.* *Col. testá oblongá, subturritá, lævi, obscurá, fulvescente, fasciá spirali unicá albidá; anfractibus 7, subplanulatis; aperturá breviusculá, sinuosá, denticulis internis labii externi paucis, prominentibus, labio columellari anticè paululùm levato.*

In Mr. Cuming's collection.

COLUMBELLA RUGULOSA, nob., *Thes. Conch. pl. 39. f. 131.* *Col. testá obovatá, rugulosá, crassá, violaceo-nigricante, fasciá anticá maculisque parvis albidis ornatá; anfractibus 5, longitudinaliter costatis, tenuiter decussatim striatis, striis anticis fortioribus; aperturá latiusculá, dentibus internis labii externi paucis majusculis.*

Gallapagos Islands; H. Cuming.

COLUMBELLA ATRAMENTARIA, nob., *Thes. Conch. pl. 40. f. 174.* *Col. testá ovato-acuminatá, crassá, medio ventricoso, transversim striatá, nigrá; anfractibus 5-6, tenuiter longitudinaliter costatis; aperturá latá, labio externo incrassato, internè denticulis subinconspicuis.*

Chatham Island, Gallapagos; G. B. Sowerby's collection.

COLUMBELLA TICAONIS, nob., *Thes. Conch. pl. 39. f. 142.* *Col. testá oblongá, utrâque acuminatá, medio turgido, pallescente, castaneo-sphacelátá; anfractibus 6, transversim striatis, suturis levatiusculis; aperturá oblongá, labio externo extùs incrassato, margine tenui, denticulis internis paucis, parvulis.*

Found at a depth of seven fathoms in sandy mud, at the island of Ticao, by H. Cuming.

COLUMBELLA DECUSSATA, nob., Thes. Conch. pl. 39. f. 133. *Col. testâ oblongâ, crassâ, albâ, fusco-marmoratâ; anfractibus 5, turgidiusculis, decussatim costatâ; aperturâ oblongâ, subsinuosâ, labio externo albo, crasso, posticè extûs obtusè angulato, margine externo crenato.*

Australia; G. Humphrey.

COLUMBELLA BLANDA, Sol., Thes. Conch. pl. 39. f. 145, 146. *Col. testâ ovato-pyramidali, pallidâ, apice acuto; anfractibus 8, lævibus, longitudinaliter undulatim fusco-lineatis, lineis propè suturam dorsalem ultimi anfractûs fortioribus; aperturâ latâ, posticè acuminatâ, labio externo tenuiusculo, extûs turgido, intûs denticulis parvis instructo; canali latiusculo.*

Africa; on the shore. Solander.

COLUMBELLA NIVEA, nob., Thes. Conch. pl. 39. f. 151. *Col. testâ ovato-pyramidali, crassiusculâ, lævi, nived, apice acuminato; anfractibus 8, primis 6 lævigatis, penultimo longitudinaliter costellato, ultimo costato, ad partem dorsalem anticam lævi; aperturâ subangustâ, subsinuosâ, labio externo crasso, intûs subdenticulato, labio columellari anticè levato.*

In Mr. Cuming's collection.

COLUMBELLA SUBULATA, nob., Thes. Conch. pl. 40. f. 158, 159. *Col. testâ turrato-pyramidali, lævigatâ, albidâ, epidermide tenui, corned, pallescente indutâ; spirâ subulatâ, anfractibus decem, convexiusculis, primis octo lævibus, tribus ultimis posticè transversim striatis, ultimo striato, posticè tumido; aperturâ sinuosâ, albâ, labio externo extûs incrassato, intûs medianè incrassato, denticulato; labio interno incrassato, levato; canali brevi, reflexo.*

In Mr. Norris's collection: locality unknown.

COLUMBELLA PUELLA, nob., Thes. Conch. pl. 40. f. 160, 161. *Col. testâ ovato-pyramidali, spirâ acuminatâ, acutâ, pallidè castaneâ vel brunneâ variegatâ, anfractibus 9, longitudinaliter costellatis, lævibus, ultimo anticè transversim striato; suturâ crenulatâ, albâ; canali distincto, extûs transversim sulcato; aperturâ oblongâ, subrhomboidè, labio columellari uniplicato.*

From Burias; H. Cuming. A variety nearly free from the longitudinal ribs occurs at Catbalonga.

COLUMBELLA SUFFUSA, nob., Thes. Conch. pl. 40. f. 166, 167. *Col. testâ oblongâ, crassiusculâ, albicante, maculis liturisque fuscis ornatâ; spirâ acuminatâ, conoidali; anfractibus 6-7, longitudinaliter costatis, interstitiis costarum tenuiter transversim striatis; aperturâ latiusculâ.*

Pacific Ocean; Cuming.

COLUMBELLA PARVA, nob., Thes. Conch. pl. 40. f. 170. *Col. testâ oblongâ, pallidâ, fasciâ spirali castaneâ unicâ ornatâ, apice acuminato; anfractibus 6, longitudinaliter costatis, decussatim striatis, ultimo anticè propè labium externum variciformatum lævigato,*

supra canalem transversim striato; aperturá breviusculá, sub-sinuosa, labio columellari levato.

Found under stones at Monte Christi, West Columbia; H. Cuming.

COLUMBELLA CATENATA, nob., Thes. Conch. pl. 40. f. 171. *Col. testá oblongá, crassá, pallidá, undulatum castaneo-marmoratá, apice acuminato, obtusiusculo; anfractibus 6, longitudinaliter costatis, interstitiis lævibus, ultimo anticè transversim striato; aperturá latiusculá, denticulis parvis 4, labii columellaris obtusis.*

Locality unknown; Mr. Cuming's collection.

COLUMBELLA NIGRICANS, nob., Thes. Conch. pl. 40. f. 172. *Col. testá oblongá, nigricante, apice acuminato, anfractibus 6, longitudinaliter costatis, interstitiis costarum tenuiter transversim striatis; suturá distinctá, crenulatá, albicante, margine labii externi pallido.*

Gallapagos Islands; Mr. Cuming's collection.

COLUMBELLA DORMITOR, nob., Thes. Conch. pl. 40. f. 173. *Col. testá ovato-conoidé, pallescente, spirá conicá, breviusculá; anfractibus 6, transversim sulcatis; aperturá levigatá, margine interno labii externi crenulato.*

St. Vincent's; Rev. L. Guilding. In Mr. Gray's collection.

COLUMBELLA GUILDINGII, nob., Thes. Conch. pl. 40. f. 175, 176. *Col. testá oblongo-pyramidali, pallescente, brunneo-variegatá, apice acuminato-subturrítá; anfractibus 6, longitudinaliter costatis et transversim striatis; aperturá longiusculá, sinuosa, canali subelongato, extùs transversim sulcato.*

In the British Museum; found at St. Vincent's by the late Rev. Lansdowne Guilding.

COLUMBELLA BRODERIPPII, nob., Thes. Conch. pl. 40. f. 178, 179. *Col. testá oblongo-turrítá, lævi, castanéa, varìè albo-maculatá et guttatá; anfractibus 5, subventricosis, oblongá, latiusculá, labio externo intùs denticulis 2-3 obsoletis instructo; anfractu ultimo anticè transversim striato.*

Alboran Island; W. J. Broderip, Esq. In the British Museum.

COLUMBELLA KRAUSSII, nob., Thes. Conch. pl. 40. f. 180, 181. *Col. testá ovato-oblongá, lævi, albicante, lineis castaneis undulatis signatá; anfractibus 5-6, subventricosis, longitudinaliter costellatis, costellis distantibus, interstitiis lævibus; aperturá latá; canali brevissimo.*

In the British Museum; found at Natal by Dr. Krauss.

COLUMBELLA MONILIFERA, nob., Thes. Conch. pl. 40. f. 177. *Col. testá turrítá, albá, maculis irregularibus brunneis pictá, spirá acuminatá; anfractibus 7, longitudinaliter costatis et transversim sulcatis, series tres posticas et seriem unicam costellarum graniferarum anticam efformantibus; aperturá brevi, latiusculá.*

From the West Indies; the late G. Humphrey.

COLUMBELLA PUSILLA, nob., Thes. Conch. pl. 40. f. 182, 183. *Col. testá ovatá, lævi, albicante, lineis pallidè brunneis pictá; spirá subacuminatá; anfractibus 5-6, subventricosis; aperturá latiusculá,*

labio externo crassiusculo, intùs obsolete denticulato; labio interno intùs tuberculo obtuso instructo; canali brevi.

St. Vincent's; the late Rev. L. Guilding.

COLUMBELLA ATOMELLA, Ducl., Thes. Conch. pl. 40. f. 184, 185.

Col. testá oblongá, albicante, nonnunquàm pallidè castaneo-unifasciatá, spirá acuminatá; anfractibus 6, longitudinaliter costatis; suturá crenatá; ultimo anfractu anticè levi, supra canalem transversim sulcato; aperturá angustá.

West Indies; Rev. L. Guilding.

March 26. —The Right Hon. William Sturges Bourne in the Chair.

A communication was made by Dr. Falconer, conveying the substance of a paper by Capt. Cautley and himself on the osteological characters and palæontological history of the *Colossochelys Atlas*, a fossil tortoise of enormous size, from the tertiary strata of the Sewalik hills in the north of India—a tertiary chain apparently formed by the detritus of the Himalaya mountains.

A great number of huge fragments, derived from all parts of the skeleton except the neck and tail, were exhibited on the table, illustrative of a diagram by Mr. Scharf of the animal restored to the natural size.

The communication opened with a reference to the reptilian forms discovered in the fossil slate, among which colossal representatives have been found of all the known tribes, such as the *Iguanodon*, *Megalosaurus*, *Labyrinthodon*, &c., besides numerous forms of which no living analogues exist, such as the *Enaliosaurian* reptiles and *Pterodactyles*. No fossil *Testudinata* remarkable either for size or deviation from existing forms, have hitherto been found in the fossil state. The *Colossochelys* supplies the blank in the first respect, while it differs so little from the land-tortoises in the general construction of its osseous frame as hardly to constitute more than a subgenus of *Testudo*.

The plastron or sternal portion of the shell affords the chief distinctive character. The episternal portion in the adult is six and a half inches thick, and contracted into a diameter of eight inches, bifid at the apex, and supplied with a thick cuneiform keel on its inferior side: this keel constitutes one of the principal features in the fossil. The entosternal portion exhibits exactly the form of *Testudo*, the same being the case with the xiphisternal or posterior portion. The plastron in the adult animal was estimated to be nine feet four inches long.

The carapace or buckler of the shell coincides exactly with the general form of the large land-tortoises, of which it exhibits only a magnified representation, flattened at the top and vertical at the sides, with the same outline and recurved margin. The shell was estimated to have been twelve feet three inches long, eight feet in diameter, and six feet high.

The extremities were described as constructed exactly as in the land-tortoises, in which the form of the femur and humerus is marked by peculiar characters. These bones in the fossil were of a huge

size, corresponding to the dimensions of the shell. The ungueal bones indicated a foot as large as that of the largest Rhinoceros. The humerus was more curved, and the articulating head more globular and deeper in the fossil, from which it was inferred that it had a stronger articulation, greater rotation, and that the *Colossochelys* was enabled to bring its anterior extremities more under its weight than is the case with existing tortoises.

The affinities with *Testudo* shown in the shell and extremities were found to hold equally good in the construction of the head, of which a comparatively small-sized specimen, inferred to have belonged to a young or half-grown *Colossochelys*, was exhibited. The head of the adult to correspond with the dimensions of the shell, and according to the proportions furnished by a large *Testudo Indica*, was deduced to have been two feet long.

There were no ascertained cervical vertebræ to afford direct evidence as to the length of the neck, which was constructed in the diagram relatively to the proportions of *Testudo Indica*. The entire length of the *Colossochelys Atlas* was inferred to have been about eighteen feet, and that it stood upwards of seven feet high.

The generic name given by the discoverers has reference to the colossal size of the fossil (*κολλοσσὸς* et *χέλυς*), and the specific one to its fitting representation of the mythological tortoise that sustained the world, according to the systems of Indian cosmogony.

Mr. Gould exhibited a series of Birds from Australia, collected partly by himself and partly by Mr. Gilbert, viz. :—

Fam. COLUMBIDÆ.

GEOPELIA PLACIDA. *Geop. facie et gutture cinereis; occipite, dorso alisque e cinereo-fuscis; singulis plumis ad apicem nigerrimo fasciatis, alulis spuris primariisque saturatè fuscis, humeris subtùs castaneis, pectore, lateribus, et nuclà cinereis lineis angustis nigris crebrè fasciatis, et lateribus vinaceis.*

Face and throat grey; occiput, back and wings ashy brown; each feather with a band of deep velvety black at the extremity; spurious wings and primaries dark brown; under surface of the shoulders chestnut; chest, sides and back of the neck grey, crossed by numerous narrow bands of black; abdomen and flanks vinous; four centre tail-feathers ashy brown, the remainder black, largely tipped with white; irides light ash-grey; bill and orbits bright greyish blue, becoming much paler before and behind the eye; frontal scales of tarsi and feet dark greenish grey; remainder of the legs and feet reddish flesh-colour.

Total length, $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches; bill, $\frac{5}{8}$; wing, $3\frac{7}{8}$; tail, $3\frac{5}{8}$; tarsi, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Hab. Port Essington.

This and the next species are very nearly allied, but on comparison of numerous individuals I find that size invariably points out the locality from which they have been procured; the larger birds (*G. tranquilla*) being an inhabitant of the interior of New South Wales, and the smaller (*G. placida*) of the north coast; besides which, the

bands crossing the chest are broader and more distinct in the latter than in the former.

GEOPELIA TRANQUILLA. *Geop. facie et gutture pallidè cinereis, occipite dorso alisque e cinereo-fuscis, singulis plumis ad apicem angustè nigerrimo fasciatis; alulis spuriiis, primariisque saturatè fuscis, pectore, lateribus, et nuchâ pallidè cinereis, lineis angustis nigris crebrè notatis, abdomine et lateribus pallidè vinaceis, abdomine medio crissoque albis; humeris subtùs castaneis.*

Face and throat pale grey; occiput, back and wings ashy brown, each feather bounded at the end with a narrow band of deep velvety black; spurious wing and primaries dark brown; chest, sides and back of the neck pale grey, crossed by numerous narrow, irregular bands of black; abdomen and flanks pale vinous; centre of the abdomen and under tail-coverts white; under surface of the shoulder deep chestnut; four centre tail-feathers greyish brown, passing into black at the tip; the lateral tail-feathers black, largely tipped with white; irides transparent bluish white; base of bill and nostrils light blue; tip of the bill bluish black; naked skin of the orbits deeply wrinkled and of a beautiful light greenish blue; frontal scales of the tarsi and toes dark purple; hind part of the legs flesh-colour.

Total length, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches; bill, $\frac{5}{8}$; wing, 4; tail, $4\frac{3}{4}$; tarsi, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Hab. Liverpool plains and banks of the Namoi, interior of New South Wales.

Family RALLIDÆ.

Genus EULABEORNIS.

Gen. char.—*Rostrum* capite longius, ferè rectum, et leviter incurvum, lateraliter compressum; naribus elongatis, apertis, singulis in sinu per mandibulæ tres ferè partes a basi excurrente positis. *Alæ* paulò breves atque debiles, valdè rotundatæ; tertiariis elongatis, ferè ad apicem alæ. *Tarsi* paulò longi, et robustiores quàm in genere 'Rallus;' digitis attamen brevioribus. *Cauda* longa, cuneiformis, pogoniis laxis et effusis.

EULABEORNIS CASTANEOVENTRIS. *Eul. capite et collo cinereis; corpore superiore in toto olivaceo; pectore et corpore inferiore e cinereo-castaneis.*

Head and neck ash-grey; all the upper surface, wings and tail olive; breast and all the under surface greyish chestnut; bill yellow at the base, horn-colour at the tip; legs and feet brown.

Total length, 19 inches; bill, $2\frac{1}{4}$; wing, $9\frac{1}{2}$; tail, 6; tarsi, $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. North coast of Australia.

The "*Morduggera*" of the aborigines at Port Essington.

Family PROCELLARIDÆ.

PUFFINUS CARNEIPES. *Puff. castaneo-niger; rostro e carneo albo, culmine apiceque fuscis; pedibus flavescenti-carneis.*

All the plumage chocolate-black; bill fleshy white; culmen and tips of the mandibles brown; legs, feet and membranes yellowish flesh-colour.

Total length, 15 inches; bill, $1\frac{3}{4}$; wing, 12; tail, 5; tarsi, 2; middle toe and nail, $2\frac{1}{2}$.

PROCELLARIA SOLANDRI. *Proc. capite, nuchâ, humeris, primariis et caudâ saturatè fuscis; dorso, alarum caudæque tectricibus e plumbeo-cinereis, plumis fusco marginatis; facie, corporeque subtùs fuscis, abdomine cinerco lavato.*

Head, back of the neck, shoulders, primaries and tail dark brown; back, wing-coverts and upper tail-coverts slate-grey, each feather margined with dark brown; face and all the under surface brown, washed with grey on the abdomen; bill, tarsi and membranes black.

Total length, 16 inches; bill, $1\frac{3}{4}$; wing, 12; tail, $5\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, $\frac{3}{4}$; middle toe and nail, $2\frac{3}{8}$.

PROCELLARIA LEUCOPTERA. *Proc. vertice, corpore superiore, alisque e plumbeo nigris; caudâ e plumbeo-cinereâ; facie, gutture, corpore inferiore, reetricum pogoniis internis ad basim, linedque humerali albis; tarsis, et membranis interdigitalibus per dimidium basale e carneo-albis.*

Crown of the head, all the upper surface and wings dark slaty black; tail slate-grey; greater wing-coverts slightly fringed with white; face, throat, all the under surface, the base of the inner webs of the primaries and secondaries, and a line along the inner edge of the shoulder, pure white; bill black; tarsi and basal half of the interdigital membrane fleshy white; remainder of the toes and interdigital membrane black.

Total length, 13 inches; bill, 1; wing, $8\frac{1}{2}$; tail, 4; tarsi, $1\frac{1}{8}$; middle toe and nail, $1\frac{3}{8}$.

APTENODYTES UNDINA. *Apt. corpore superiore, lateribus, alisque supernè nitidè cærulescentibus, per plumas singulas lined nigrâ longitudinali (latiore in plumis dorsalibus); corpore inferiore alisque subtùs et ad marginem, reetricumque pogoniis internis albis.*

The whole of the upper surface, flanks and upper surface of the wings glossy light blue, with a narrow stripe of black down the centre of each feather, the black mark being broadest and most conspicuous on the back; all the under surface of the body, under side, and the inner margin of the upper side of the wing and inner webs of the tail-feathers silky white; bill reddish brown beneath, black above; feet yellowish white.

Total length, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill, $1\frac{1}{4}$; tarsi, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Hab. Van Diemen's Land.

This is less than *Ap. minor*, to which it is nearly allied.

For the fine specimen here described I am indebted to Ronald C. Gunn, Esq., who procured it at Circular Head, Van Diemen's Land.

April 9. — William Yarrell, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

A paper by Mr. Sylvanus Hanley was read, containing the following descriptions of new species of the genus *Tellina*, chiefly collected by H. Cuming, Esq. in the Philippine Islands and Central America:—

TELLINA CUMINGII*. *Tel. testâ elongato-oblongâ, subæquilaterali,*

* In my former papers I have used the terms posterior and anterior in

solidá, compressiusculá, vix nitidá, albidá aut flavescente, maculis aut strigis lineisve brunneis aut fusco-purpurascensibus radiatá, concentricè sulcatá; sulcis anticè confertis, subimbricatis, posticè sublamellosis remotiusculis; margine ventrali convexo, utrinque sursùm acclinante; dorsali utrinque subdeclivi, anticè convexiusculo, posticè subrecto, subincurvato, subdentato; latere postico attenuato, rostrato, paululùm brevior, ad extremitatem biangulato; costá umbonali valdè prominente; ligamento inconspicuo; superficie interná albidá aut flavidá; dentibus lateralibus validis, subæquidistantibus. Long. 0.95; lat. 2.40 poll.

Hab. Guacomayo, Central America; in coral sand.

Intermediate between *Spengleri* and *Mexicana*.

TELLINA RASTELLUM. *Tel. testá elongatá, convexiusculá, æquilaterali, solidá, flavidá, pallidè roseo radiatá, anticè sulcatá, posticè squamosá; squamis erectis, lamellosis, in iisdem seriebus cum sulcis concentricis, ordinatis; margine ventrali vix convexiusculo; dorsali utrinque paululùm declivi, anticè vix convexiusculo, posticè recto aut subincurvato; latere postico attenuato, subrostrato, ad extremitatem obliquè biangulato; extremitate anticá rotundatá; ligamento, et costá umbonali, conspicuis; superficie interná albidá, umbones versùs aurantio utrinque fucatá; dentibus lateralibus validis, subæquidistantibus. Long. 1.61; lat. 3.61 poll.*

Hab. Zanzibar. Mus. Cuming, Stainforth, &c.

A species frequently confused with *pulcherrima*, but much more elongated, the sulci stronger, and the scales entirely absent from the anterior side.

TELLINA ASPERRIMA. *Tel. testá oblongo-ellipticá, convexiusculá, solidiusculá, flavidá aut incarnatá, roseo-radiatá, totá superficie externá, squamis asperrimá; squamis anticè semilunatis, posticè (et præsertim supra costam umbonalem distinctam) spinosis; margine ventrali medio subrecto flexurá distinctá; dorsali utrinque subdeclivi et paululùm convexiusculo; latere antico brevior; extremitate posticá subbiangulatá, attenuatá; dentibus lateralibus magnis, antico approximato. Long. 1.0; lat. 1.85 poll.*

An unique specimen, in the cabinet of Mr. Cuming; found by him at Sual, province of Pangasinan, isle of Luzon (sandy mud, six fathoms). Allied to *pulcherrima*.

TELLINA JUBAR. *Tel. testá T. virgatæ affinis, sed magis triangulari, altiore, minus elongatá; rubro-purpureá, radiis albis aut albidis ornatá; margine ventrali subarcuato; dorsali utrinque declivior; superficie interná albidá, aut coloribus externis fucatá. Long. 1.65; lat. 2.50 poll.*

Hab. —? Mus. Cuming, Sowerby, &c.

TELLINA VERRUCOSA. *Tel. testá oblongo-elongatá, solidá, compressá; aut flavidá, rubro-purpureo radiatá, aut pallidè roseá,*

the Lamarckian sense of the words; but as I find this is contrary to the practice of the other writers in these Proceedings, for the sake of uniformity I now conform to *their* phraseology.

radiis subalbidis angustis, zonisque saturatoribus, ornatá; valvulá alterá, undique (natibus excipiendis) verrucosá; alterá, medio concentricè sulcatá, lateribus solùm verrucosá; verrucis ellipticis, aut semilunatis, in seriebus vix interruptis, concentricè ordinatis; margine ventrali anticè subarcuato, posticè sursùm acclinante; dorsali anticè convexiusculo et vix subdeclivi, posticè subrecto, subdeclivi; latere antico longiore, rotundato; extremitate posticá attenuatá, subrostratá, obliquè subbiangulatá; ligamento haud prominente; flexurá ventrali costáque umbonali, conspicuis; dentibus lateralibus magnis, æquidistantibus. Long. 0·75; lat. 1·50 poll.

Hab. Corregidor, bay of Manila.

General shape of *T. crucigera*, but in sculpture quite distinct.

Two specimens only of this rare Tellen are as yet known, and both of them in the cabinet of H. Cuming, Esq.

TELLINA GUILDINGII. *Tel. testá oblongá, tenui, compressá, sub-æquilaterali, albidá, radiis aurantio-roseis, zonisque albido-roseis, ornatá; sulcis exilibus, confertis, concentricè exarató; margine ventrali subrecto, medio subretuso; dorsali utrinque declivi, et vix convexiusculo; latere postico paululùm brevior, attenuato; extremitate posticá infernè angulatá, anticá rotundatá; natibus acutis; costá umbonali et flexurá ventrali inconspicuis; ligamento prominente; dentibus lateralibus magnis, æquidistantibus. Long. 0·70; lat. 1·30 poll.*

Hab. West Indies. Mus. Metcalfe, Walton.

Possesses the general appearance of a *Psanmobia*, and belongs to that section of *Tellina* of which *virgata* is the type.

TELLINA RUBESCENS. *Tel. testá T. striatæ et T. puniceæ similimá; ab hac autem differt, testá tenuiore anticæ emarginationis experte; ab illá, natibus obtusioribus, et extremitate posticá minus attenuatá; ab utroque, superficie nitidissimá, ligamento infosso, margineque ventrali convexiore et utrinque subæqualiter declivi; sulcis in utráque valvulá posticè obsolete; dentibus ut in T. puniceá, sed minimis, inconspicuis. Long. 1·25; lat. 1·75.*

Hab. Panama and Tumbez; in sandy mud.

TELLINA REGIA. *Tel. testá oblongá, tenui, compressiusculá, sub-inæquali, subæquilaterali, nitidissimá, pellucidá, intus extusque roseo-purpurascete, concentricè sulcatá; sulcis remotis, alterá in valvulá posticè evanescentibus; margine ventrali subrecto, medio subretuso; dorsali utrinque subæqualiter declivi, posticè subrecto; latere antico paululùm brevior, ad extremitatem obtusè rotundato; extremitate posticá supernè angulatá, attenuatá; costá umbonali et flexurá ventrali obsolete; ligamento prominulo; dentibus ut in T. puniceá. Long. 1·0; lat. 1·80 poll.*

Hab. Real Llejos, Central America; in coarse sandy mud, seven fathoms.

This species forms one of that group of which *punicea* is the type. Though closely allied to that species, its transparency, the more distant sulci, and its deep purplish-red colouring suffice to distinguish it.

TELLINA EBURNEA. *Tel. testâ oblongâ, opacâ, solidâ, inæquivalvi, convexâ, nitidâ, albidâ, inæquilaterali, concentricè sulcatâ; sulcis profundis, remotis (alterâ in valvulâ, nonnunquam posticè evanescentibus); margine ventrali convexiusculo, anticè sursùm acclinante; dorsali anticè subrecto, leviterque declivi, posticè recto subitòque declivi; latere postico multùm breviorè, subcuneiformi; lineis erectis obliquis, aream nymphalem et analem rugantibus; ligamento brevi, prominente; flexurâ ventrali costâque umbonali subobsoletis; superficie internâ candidâ; dentibus lateralibus, ut in T. puniceâ. Long. 0.90; lat. 1.50 poll.*

Hab. Tumbes, Peru; in soft sandy mud, five fathoms.

Allied to *punicea*, but easily distinguished from that and any other allied species by the peculiar elevated sulci on the dorsal areas.

TELLINA PRORA. *Tel. testâ subtrigonâ, ovali, solidâ, convexiusculâ, subæquilaterali, nitidâ, extus intusque pallidè rosâ, aut sublævigatâ, aut concentricè et tenuissimè striatâ; margine ventrali convexo; dorsali utrinque valdè et subæqualiter declivi, subrecto; extremitate posticâ acuminatâ; flexurâ ventrali costâque umbonali subobsoletis; ligamento prominulo; dentibus lateralibus magnis, antico approximato. Long. 1.20; lat. 1.80 poll.*

Hab. Porto St. Elena, West Columbia; sandy mud, six fathoms; and Salango, West Columbia, sandy mud, nine fathoms.

Its extremely delicate concentric striæ and acuminated extremity separate it from most of the allied species. It belongs to that group which contains *punicea*.

TELLINA LACERIDENS. *Tel. testâ oblongo-subtrigonâ, solidâ, opacâ, subæquilaterali, nitidissimâ, convexiusculâ, albâ (intus candidâ), supernè lævigatâ, infernè concentricè et confertim striatâ; margine ventrali convexiusculo; dorsali utrinque convexiusculo, et subæqualiter declivi; extremitate anticâ rotundatâ (plerumque subattenuatâ), posticâ rotundato-acuminatâ; costâ umbonali et flexurâ ventrali inconspicuis; ligamento magno, elongato, prominente; dentibus primariis laceratis, antico laterali subapproximato, postico laterali, minore, remoto. Long. 1.50; lat. 2.50 poll.*

Hab. Tumbes, Peru; soft sandy mud, five fathoms.

Var. Testâ magis trigonâ, sulcis confertis, undiquè exarâtâ. Long. 1.20; lat. 1.80 poll.

Hab. Chiriqui, West Columbia; sandy mud, three fathoms.

The ragged primary teeth, the large and elongated ligament, and the either smooth or *closely* sulcated surface, distinguish it from any of the allied species.

TELLINA PRINCEPS. *Tel. testâ oblongo-ellipticâ, æquilaterali, solidâ, compressâ, nitidiusculâ, intus extusque roseo-purpurascente, concentricè sulcatâ; striis exilibus, profundis, radiantibus, sulcos confertos utrinque (et alterâ in valvulâ undique) decussantibus; margine ventrali subrecto, dorsali utrinque leviter et æqualiter subdeclivi; extremitate posticâ, obtusissimè angulatâ; flexurâ ventrali costâque umbonali obsoletis; ligamento prominente; dente laterali antico approximato, postico parvo, remoto, inconspicuo. Long. 2; lat. 3.50 poll.*

Hab. Tumbez, Peru; soft sandy mud, five fathoms.

Although not easily confused with any of that section (with two lateral teeth) to which it belongs, it closely resembles *Tellinides purpurascens*.

TELLINA SOWERBII. *Tel. testá subellipticá, subinæquivalvi, tenui, compressá, levigatá, politá, candidá; margine ventrali arcuato, posticè sursùm acclinante; dorsali anticè vix paululùm declivi, convexiusculo, posticè paululùm declivi, propè nates subincurvato, deindè convexo; latere antico longiore, subproducto, postico rotundato-acuminato; ligamento parvo, angustissimo, infosso; flexurá ventrali costáque umbonali subinconspicuis; superficie interná albidá, plerumque aurantio tinctá; dentibus lateralibus tenuibus, subæquidistantibus.* Long. 2; lat. 3·30.

Hab. —? Mus. Sowerby, Hanley.

Bears a slight resemblance to the *acuta* of Wood.

TELLINA PUDICA. *Tel. testá parvá, solidá, ovato-subtrigoná, subæquilaterali, nitidá, candidá, sublævigatá, tenuissimè concentricè striatá; margine ventrali anticè arcuato, posticè subitò sursùm acclinante; dorsali utrinque valdè declivi, anticè convexo, posticè elongato, subrecto; latere antico paululùm breviorè, subventricosò, rotundato; postico compresso, rostrato; extremitate posticá subacuminatá; natibus prominentibus; flexurá ventrali costáque umbonali subinconspicuis; ligamento minimo, infosso; superficie interná politá; dentibus lateralibus distinctis, subapproximatis, subæquidistantibus.* Long. 0·30; lat. 0·40 poll.

Hab. Catbalonga, isle of Samar; ten fathoms, soft mud.

A stout little shell, possessing the general contour of a *Næra*, and not easily to be confused with any species of this genus.

TELLINA NUX. *Tel. testá obovali, subinæquivalvi, subæquilaterali, tenui, convexá aut subventricosá, nitidá, sublævigatá aut infernè concentricè substriatá, intus extusque albidá, umbonibus hyalinis et fulvis; margine ventrali subarcuato, dorsali utrinque convexo, satis et æqualiter declivi; extremitate posticá obtusá, attenuatá; ligamento angustissimo, infosso; natibus obtusis; flexurá distinctá; costá umbonali inconspicúá; dentibus lateralibus distinctis, antico paululùm propinquiore.* Long. 0·50; lat. 0·75 poll.

Hab. St. Nicholas, Zebu; sandy mud, four fathoms.

More oval than the three succeeding closely allied species.

TELLINA PINGUIS. *Tel. testá parvá, rotundato-ovali, tenui, subinæquivalvi, subæquilaterali, nitidá, convexá aut subventricosá, intus extusque albidá (rarius incarnatá), lævigatá (nonnunquam concentricè substriatá); margine ventrali arcuato, dorsali utrinque convexo et subæqualiter declivi; extremitate posticá obtusá; flexurá distinctá; natibus minimis; costá umbonali ferè obsoletá; ligamento angustissimo, infosso; dentibus ut in T. nuce.* Long. 0·50; lat. 0·60 poll.

Hab. St. Nicholas, Zebu.

By its more orbicular outline it may be distinguished from *nux* and *casta*. It is still more closely allied to *robusta*, but its tenuity,

more obtuse hinder extremity, and the greater convexity and less sudden slope of the dorsal edges, suffice for its separation.

TELLINA ROBUSTA. *Tel. testá parvá, rotundato-subtrigondá, solidá, subinæquivalvi, subæquilaterali, ventricosá, nitidá, aut albo-flavescente, aut pallidè rosaceá, sublævigatá (plerumque inferius remotè substriatá); margine ventrali valdè arcuato, dorsali utrinque subrecto et valdè declivi; latere postico attenuato, ferè subrostrato, ad extremitatem acuminato; ligamento angustissimo, infosso; natibus distinctis, prominentibus, et rectè incurvatis; umbonibus tumidis; flexurá distinctá; costá umbonali ferè obsoletá; lunulá parvá; superficie interná, plerumque sub umbonibus, flavidá aut roseá; dentibus ut in 'T. nuce. Long. 0·70; lat. 0·80 poll.*

Hab. Isle of Annaa, South Seas, and isle of Burias, Philippines; sandy mud, low water.

Is closely allied to *nux*, *pinguis* and *casta*, but of a stouter texture even in the youngest individuals. The ligamental edge being nearly straight, easily separates it from *pinguis*, where it is decidedly convex.

TELLINA CASTA. *Tel. testá obovali, tenuissimá, subinæquivalvi, subæquilaterali, pellucidá, convexá, nitidá, exus intusque candidá, lævigatá; margine ventrali maximè arcuato; dorsali utrinque subrecto, subæqualiter satisque declivi; extremitate postica angustá, biangulatá; ligamento angustissimo, subinfosso; natibus acutis; flexurá ventrali costáque umbonali distinctis; dentibus ut in 'T. nuce. Long. 0·36; lat. 0·48 poll.*

Hab. Singapore; sandy mud.

Bears some resemblance to *T. nux*, but the shape is less broad, the ventral edge decidedly arcuated, the dorsal edges less convex and shorter, and the umbones colourless.

TELLINA DISCUS. *Tel. testá T. Remiei simillimá, sed subobliquá et sulcis concentricis valdè irregularibus, vixque continuis; natibus hæud rectè incurvatis; margine postico dorsali elevatione, antico dorsali, prope nates prominulas subincurvato; umbonibus lævigatis; extremitate posticá angulatá. Long. 2·75; lat. 3 poll.*

Hab. Isle of Mindanao; on reefs, in coarse sand.

TELLINA CYRENOIDEA. *Tel. testá suborbiculari, solidiusculá, inæquivalvi, valdè inæquilaterali, subventricosá, sordidè albá (intus, sub umbonibus, purpureá), concentricè costellatá; striis minutis obliquè radiantibus, costellas confertas posticè decussantibus; margine ventrali arcuato; dorsali utrinque valdè et subrectè declivi, anticè brevi, posticè longiore; latere antico brevior, obtusè rotundato; extremitate posticá obtusá, paululùm attenuatá; natibus prominentibus; lunulá distinctá; ligamento infosso; flexurá costáque umbonali obsoletissimis; dentibus lateralibus parvis, distinctis, subæquidistantibus. Long. 0·60; lat. 0·70.*

Hab. St. Nicholas, isle of Zebu; sandy mud, low water.

In external appearance bears much resemblance to a *Cyrena*.